1: Jochelson E-5 (1900-01) 1908 RY4 Koryak RY4

by the moss and powder, and remain there until the mother unties the flap. The soiled moss is thrown out, the babe's body is wiped with clean moss, and the flap is tied up anew. In infants's suits, the sleeves and the legs are sewed up.[1] Nurslings up to a year and over have two suits, — one for the daytime, made of soft fawn-skins; and one for the night, made of thin skins of new-born fawns, or of curried leather. Older children sleep naked at night, like adults, and hence have only suits for the day. Children's night-suits are made light to keep them from being too hot under the fur blanket. The night-suit is put on infants to prevent soiling the bedding. This preventive is the more necessary, as the Koryak have no cradles or cribs, and the children sleep with their mother under one blanket made of reindeer-skins.

Children able to walk run about the house or the camp with the flap untied, and dangling down like a tail. When it is time to break camp, these children, like nurslings, have their flaps tied up. When children begin to walk, slits are made at the wrist parts of their sleeves to enable them to stick their little hands out and take them in; and instead of closed trousers, boots with separate stockings are given them. In the camps of the Reindeer Koryak I had occasion to see children seven or eight years old in children's combination-suits with the flaps hanging down at the back. On Plate XXXIII, Fig. 1, are represented a boy and girl of seven or eight years, with their flaps tied up. As this was in April, at a temperature of not lower than —15° C., they no longer wore their hoods; and the girl had even freed her right arm, and was playing in the cold with her breast bare. Plate XXXIII, Fig. 2, represents a boy without coat. At about the age of five, boys and girls begin to wear men's and women's clothing (Plate XXXIV).

Coats with Tails. — It is interesting to note that the skirts of funeral coats,[2] chiefly those of men, terminate at the back in a tail-like flap. This flap has a special name, ñoiñm. It is evident that in former times even common coats were cut that way. In some myths we find tails described and considered as ornaments of ordinary coats.[3] In describing Kamchatka clothing, Steller[4] says that only women's coats were furnished with tails; while Krasheninnikoff[5] says that men, too, used to wear tailed coats, and that accordingly the round and tailed coats were distinguished. On the Kolyma tundra the cut-away coat of the Reindeer Yukaghir, who have adopted this style from the Tungus, has a tail behind. Something similar is found in the coat of the Yenisei Tungus, as described by Middendorf.[6] As is well known, the peculiar coat of many Eskimo women is cut in deep at the sides, so that in

[1] See Bogoras, The Chukchee, Vol. VII of this series, Fig. 184, p. 252.
[2] See Fig. 225; also Part I, Fig. 44, p. 106.
[3] See, for instance, Tale 59, p. 217. The wife of Envious-One had an embroidered fur coat with a tail.
[4] Steller, p. 307.
[5] Krasheninnikoff, II, p. 61.
[6] Middendorf, p. 702.